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ESTABLISHED 1857

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 3RD, 1921.

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TIMES TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "
2.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

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ing Bank Note.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Local	No. 3 Through	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Through	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Through	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Through	No. 10 Through	No. 11 Through	No. 12 Through	No. 13 Through	No. 14 Through	No. 15 Through	No. 16 Through	No. 17 Through	No. 18 Through	No. 19 Through	No. 20 Through	No. 21 Through	No. 22 Through	No. 23 Through	No. 24 Through
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan) dep.																								
Shek Lung																								
Shum Chun																								
Shinghai																								
Tai Po Market																								
Tai Po																								
Shatin																								
Yuen Long																								
Yuen Long																								
KOWLOON																								

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Local	No. 3 Through	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Through	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Through	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Through	No. 10 Through	No. 11 Through	No. 12 Through	No. 13 Through	No. 14 Through	No. 15 Through	No. 16 Through	No. 17 Through	No. 18 Through	No. 19 Through	No. 20 Through	No. 21 Through	No. 22 Through	No. 23 Through	No. 24 Through
Yuen Long																								
Yuen Long																								
Shatin																								
Tai Po																								
Tai Po Market																								
Shinghai																								
Shum Chun																								
Shek Lung																								
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)																								

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shinghai for First-Class Passengers on Notice being
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* Will stop as above except on Sundays and Public Holidays.

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Sha Tau Kok ... arr. 9.45 12.55 3.15 8.55 ... Passing ... arr. 8.00 11.15 2.00 8.55

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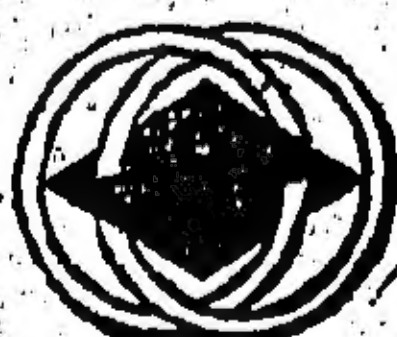
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Tel. 636.

SHANGHAI RICE SHOPS.

THREATENED STRIKE AGAINST A LICENSE ORDER.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

The gravity of the rice situation, says the *Shanghai Gazette*, of June 27th, is admitted by the Municipal authorities, but the weather conditions have made it impossible for them to accurately judge the extent of the problem which faces them.

There are many rice laden junks lying at anchor in Soochow Creek, their cargoes untouched.

That the rice merchants, protesting against the order of the Municipal Council that all rice shops must be licensed, have refused to purchase new supplies from the countrymen is the logical explanation. But with weather such as has prevailed recently it is probable that very few of the cargoes would have been brought ashore under normal conditions.

The situation is this:—

Municipal Council authorities insist that the rice shops submit to license; at a time which will hardly cover the cost of printing the forms. The reasons given are that a license system will prevent profiteering and hoarding, and place the shopkeepers on the usual business basis.

Rice dealers flatly refuse to submit to the license and declare that they will shut their shops on July 1st, unless the order is rescinded. They give many and various reasons for their attitude. They say they will lose face if they are placed in the same category as keepers of wine shops and brothels and that they object to the possibility of unauthorized persons inspecting their books if fraudulently representing themselves as agents of the license bureau.

In the meantime, shipments of rice from up country are becoming infrequent because of the fact that cargoes brought here have not been purchased. Rumours are afloat that some rice junks have been stopped up Soochow Creek and turned back to the point of departure. But these stories are given little credence here as no report of the kind has been received officially.

There is no shortage of rice at the shipping points and if an agreement can be reached between the Council and the shopkeepers there is no danger of another famine. But whether the two opposing forces can be brought together on a common ground is a question of doubt. Both are taking firm stands that promise a crisis on July 1st.

At the present time the shopkeepers are depleting their stocks rapidly and are not replenishing them. They refuse to buy further supplies on the theory that in the event of rice riots their places of business would be looted and they would lose their stocks to the hungry mobs.

And, to add to the gravity of the situation, it is admitted that at the present time there is scarcely enough rice in the Settlement to feed the Chinese population for a week. Prices are certain to take a skyward trend if the threats of the dealers are carried out and the authorities confess that they are apprehensive of the consequences.

There is plenty of rice to feed the people of the Settlement, if the shopkeepers of Frenchtown and the Chinese districts outlying the International Community do not join in the movement. Many of the Frenchtown dealers, however, have signed an agreement to stand with the settlement merchants and it is problematical as to whether or not they will do so. It is generally believed that the Frenchtown merchants gave their signatures under duress and that they will not live up to their promises, in spirit at least. They may put up their shutters but it is expected that they will carry on their business surreptitiously.

Proper police precautions are being taken in the meantime and the authorities are confident that they will be able to handle the situation and prevent any serious outbreaks, despite the seriousness of the condition.

Although the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Special Diplomatic Envoy, and the Chinese Advisers to the Municipal Council have been requested to confer with the Municipality, no satisfactory settlement has yet been reached. Fearing a general strike of the rice shops on July 1st, when the Municipal license will come into force, a great many Chinese restaurants, shops, and families are buying heavily. The price of rice has not declined, and is still in the neighbourhood of \$11 per picul.

Yesterday, only about eight junks loaded with rice arrived at Nantao, Shanghai. As the rice shops in the International Settlement have ceased to replenish their stocks by fresh supplies, many junks which had been lying in this port for a couple of days and which had not disposed of their stocks, have turned to Hangchow, Kashing, and Huchow, Chekiang, to get rid of their stocks, because they fear the present continuous rainy weather might damage their shipments. However, there are still about ten junks in port.

As many of the rice shops in French Concession have a business connection with those in the International Concession, they will take concerted action with the rice dealers in the International Settlement. They have decided that no rice should be sold to residents in the International Settlement.

A cable to the *China Mail* dated July 2nd states:—"The rice dealers are still passively resisting. Practically all the premises have been closed. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce suggests that rice shops close three days only and offers to mediate. The consensus of opinion is that the protest will fall flat. There has been no rioting or disturbance of any kind."

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM FOR HONGKONG.

THE PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The petition for a more representative form of Constitution in Hongkong which is now available for signature by residents of the Colony is as follows:—

PETITION.

FOR A MORE REPRESENTATIVE FORM OF CONSTITUTION IN HONGKONG.

To the members of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Crown Colony of Hongkong.

Sheweth as follows:—

1.—The Colony of Hongkong, situated in the China Seas, is one of the most valuable and important of the Crown Colonies.

2.—It is 80 years since the Colony was founded on a barren rock, which was then the abode of a few fishermen and pirates. To-day it is a Colony comprising not only the Island of Hongkong but also part of the mainland called Kowloon and the New Territories, the development of which is expanding rapidly.

The population is over 600,000, and the Colony had a trade of 212 million pounds sterling (exclusive of bullion) for the year 1920. The revenue, which is wholly derived from internal taxation, amounts to about 15 million dollars annually, of which 20 per cent. exclusive of the premia derived from sales of Crown Land, is contributed to the Imperial Government for Military purposes.

Hongkong is a free port and is one of the biggest shipping ports of the world. The total tonnage engaged in Foreign Trade that entered and cleared during 1920 was 24,104,022 tons, as compared with 13,517,000 tons in Liverpool and 13,080,000 tons in London.

It is the centre of enormous British interests and is an extensive distributing centre of British trade in South China, with regular and frequent steamship connections not only with the port of the East and Far East, but also with the Continents of Europe, America, Australia and Africa.

Furthermore, when the Railroad is completed from Canton to Hankow there will be direct communication by rail from Hongkong with all parts of China and also with all the principal Capitals of Europe, thereby increasing the Colony's commercial importance.

3.—As a result of the recent Great War, in which British subjects throughout the Empire contributed their quota in men and money, His Majesty's Government has decided that the component parts of the Empire should have a greater voice in the conduct of their own local affairs.

We, your petitioners, ask that the same principle may be extended to us in Hongkong, inasmuch as we accepted our due share of the common burden.

It is surely a hardship that a man who would have had both the parliamentary and municipal vote if he had remained in Great Britain should be disfranchised on arrival in Hongkong, although by his presence here he is furthering British interests overseas. What justification can be offered for thus penalizing his enterprise?

4.—Notwithstanding that all your Petitioners have a direct interest in the securing of efficiency in the Administration of local affairs, all but a small minority of your Petitioners have no voice whatever in the selection of the Members who sit in our sole local Legislative body (known as the Legislative Council) which, by its enactments, controls the liberty and property of the inhabitants of this Colony; and which, in the absence of a Municipal Council, discharges nearly all the functions usually performed by such a body.

At present there are four non-Chinese Unofficial Members of Council, and two Chinese Unofficial Members of Council. Of the non-Chinese Members of Council two are not elected at all but are nominated by the Governor, whilst the other two non-Chinese Unofficial Members of Council are each elected by a very limited constituency, namely, in one case by the Unofficial Justices of the Peace (a body appointed by the Governor) and in the other case by the Members of the Chamber of Commerce consisting now of about 200 persons or firms or companies.

These constituencies are, in fact, even more limited than they appear to be, in many cases, members belong to both bodies and are thereby privileged to have two votes. While it is thus admitted by those who framed the present Constitution in Hongkong that the franchise should be restricted, your Petitioners feel that to restrict it to this extent is both unnecessary and unjust, seeing that it has the effect of depriving the great majority of Britons in this Colony of any vote for the election of a representative on the Legislative Council.

5.—Furthermore, the Unofficial Members of Council are themselves in a hopeless and permanent minority on the Legislative Council, which consists of 14 Members, namely, 8 Official Members (including the Governor) and 6 Unofficial Members.

It is necessary to add that the Official Members are not free to vote according to their convictions, but are liable to be deprived of their seat on the Council for voting contrary to the President's instructions. Accordingly, inasmuch as the Governor or other presiding Official absolutely controls all the Official Votes, the Legislative Council, as at present constituted, though consisting numerically of 14 Members, simply carries into effect the individual will and judgment of the Governor or other presiding Official.

6.—The constitution of such a Council must seem strange indeed to you who have for so long been accustomed to the idea of all Members of your House being directly responsible to their constituents for their conduct and policy in Parliamentary affairs.

Accordingly your Petitioners are seeking your aid in obtaining the Reform of the Legislative Council in Hongkong in the following 3 respects, namely:—

1.—The abolition, so far as the non-Chinese Unofficial Members of Council are concerned, of the principle of Government nomination and the substitution of popular election therefor.

Your Petitioners submit that it is clearly contrary to modern principles of representation that the Governor should be allowed to select and nominate, on behalf of the Public, persons who are intended to represent the Public on the Legislative Council, and to criticize, and, if need be, oppose Government measures.

So far as the Chinese Unofficial Members of the Council are concerned, it is not proposed to depart from the present system of nomination by the Governor. The Chinese, however, have expressed the desire (in the event of the total number of Unofficial Members on the Council being increased from 6 to 9) to have one additional Chinese Member on the Council, so that the same proportion of Chinese to non-Chinese Unofficial Members of Council as exists at present may be preserved, i.e., that one-third of the Unofficial Members of Council may be Chinese.

It seems desirable to point out that, in such a reformed Legislative Council as is proposed of 9 Unofficials to 8 Officials, the non-Chinese Unofficial Members of Council by themselves would be in a minority on the Council, and that the only possibility of the Government suffering defeat on a division in such a reformed Council would be by the Government's proposals proving so unacceptable to all classes of the community as to weld the Unofficial Members into a solid mass of opposition. This was not the case in the Petition to the House of Commons of 1894, which asked for a British Unofficial Majority on the Legislative Council.

2.—The adoption, so far as the non-Chinese Unofficial Members of Council are concerned, of a larger electoral body than exists at present, except in the one case of the Member for the Chamber of Commerce, for the reason that that Chamber represents the trading and shipping interests, which require and are entitled to direct representation.

At a Public Meeting, which was held at the City Hall on the 9th January, 1919, it was suggested that a far wider and more representative electorate should be constituted, consisting of British Subjects, on the Jurors' List and of those eligible for Jury service but exempted by reason of their occupations.

The electorate now suggested, which is representative of all classes of the community and involves an adequate knowledge of the English language, is as follows:—

1.—British subjects on the Jury List.
2.—Certain classes of British subjects who are exempted from serving on the Jury by reason of their occupation, namely:—

(i.) Government Civil Servants, such as are usually appointed from England.
(ii.) Members of the Naval and Military Services, provided that they possess an adequate householder or lodger qualification.
(iii.) Unofficial Members of Council.
(iv.) Barristers and Solicitors.
(v.) Medical practitioners.
(vi.) Dentists in actual practice in the Colony.

(vii.) Persons registered under the Pharmacy Ordinance, 1908.
(viii.) Clergymen of various denominations.
(ix.) Schoolmasters and University professors, lecturers and officers.

(x.) Superintendents, senior officers and supervisors of the Cable and Telephone Companies.
(xi.) Representatives of the Press.
(xii.) Former jurors who are above the age-limit for serving on a jury.

3.—The third amendment in the Constitution of the Legislative Council which is being sought for in the establishment of an Unofficial Majority on the Council, by increasing the number of Unofficials from 6 to 9 (thus placing the combined British and Chinese Unofficial Members of Council in a majority of one), subject to the introduction of such checks and safeguards as are hereafter referred to.

The arguments in favour of an Unofficial Majority on the Legislative Council are briefly as follows:—

1.—The Public ought to have a controlling voice, by their representatives, in the Legislative Council, which disposes by its legislation of the liberty and property of the inhabitants of this Colony.

2.—Such an Unofficial control over local affairs by means of an Unofficial Majority has been conceded in the case of other Crown Colonies (some of which are of less importance than this commercial and shipping outpost in the Far East).

such as Bermuda (which has a Legislative Council of 3 Officials and 6 Unofficials), British Guiana (which has an Unofficial Majority in the Combined Court, which deals with taxation and finance), British Honduras (whose former Unofficial minority of 4 to 3 was changed in 1913 to an Unofficial Majority of 7 to 3), Ceylon (which possesses a more heterogeneous population than Hongkong and was granted an Unofficial Majority of 23 to 15 in 1920), Cyprus (whose Legislative Council consists of the High Commissioner and 6 Official Members and 12 elected Members), Jamaica (which from 1885 till 1893 had an equal number of Official and Unofficial Members but in the latter year received a Constitution under which the Legislative Council consists of 5 ex-officio Members, 10 nominated members and 14 elected members), and Malta (which, under the Constitution of 1920, was granted an elected Legislative Assembly for dealing with purely local affairs); whilst considerable extensions of local self-government have been recently granted to the inhabitants of India and are contemplated in Egypt and Southern Rhodesia.

In contrast with the above it may be pointed out that in Hongkong:—

1.—As early as the year 1845 (see Dr. Eitel's book "Europe in China" at page 221) continuous demands were made by the British Community for adequate representation on the Legislative Council, in equal number of Official and Unofficial Members being then asked for; and

2.—The present excess in numbers of two Official Members over the Unofficial Members on the Legislative Council has existed as far back as the year 1850.—Equally remarkable is the fact that the number of non-Chinese Unofficial Members of Council remains the same as it then was, in the 40 years which have elapsed, not to mention the progress in democracy and self-government has been made in Great Britain and throughout the Empire generally. It seems, therefore, wholly unreasonable that the inhabitants of the local and important Colony of Hongkong should be so conspicuously and repeatedly denied the right to manage their own local affairs. Twice in the past 50 years they have been refused any measure of reform either in the number or mode of selection of the Members of the Legislative Council. No reason was given on either occasion for such refusal beyond the bare statement that the Secretary of State was not convinced that any change was desirable.

3.—With regard to external affairs, your Petitioners fully recognize the Imperial position of the Colony, which is at once a Fortress and a Naval Station, and they are not so impractical as to suggest that unrestricted power should be given to any local Legislature or that the Home Government could or should ever give up the paramount Imperial Control over this important Dependency. All that your Petitioners claim is the customary right of citizens to manage their purely local affairs and to control the raising of taxes and the outlay of expenditure.

4.—At present your Petitioners are and must continue to be subject to Legislation of the Imperial Parliament, to which all local Legislation is subsidiary. His Majesty the King in Council has complete power and authority to make laws for the Colony, and all local Ordinances (corresponding in England to Acts of Parliament) must be approved of and assented to by His Majesty the King, and are subject to disallowance by His Majesty on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Furthermore, in asking for an Unofficial majority on the Legislative Council your Petitioners are willing that the same should be given subject to safeguards similar to those in the recently granted Constitution of Ceylon, by which, to put the matter shortly, the Governor possesses a right of veto in certain cases (subject to his reporting forthwith to the Secretary of State for the Colonies).

To sum up, your Petitioners are asking for:—

1.—The right to elect all the Non-Chinese Members on the Legislative Council.
2.—The constitution of a wider electoral body than exists at present for the purpose of such election.
3.—An Unofficial Majority of one, subject to the above very ample safeguards, on the Legislative Council.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray for the assistance of the Members of your Honourable House in obtaining for them the above amendments of the Constitution of this Colony, which were again demanded at a Public Meeting held on the 11th May, 1921, for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of this Colony the aforesaid rights and privileges of self-government in purely internal and local affairs.

And your Petitioners will ever pray etc.

THE OLD STYLE OF CEMENT RIFOCALS

with their disfiguring and annoying dividing line has been supplanted by a new lens with two foci called Kryptok invisible bifocal lens. The upper portion of the glass for distance and the lower for reading, ground from one single piece of glass. The Hongkong Optical Co. Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in the Colony—located in 53, Queen's Road, Central, manufacture this kind of invisible bifocal lenses on all prescriptions in either regular or Toric form.—ADVT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE SWASTIKA."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—Your critic has forced us to read our own paper through carefully. It was, of course, painful, but anyway, we did not have to buy our copy. We now request him to enumerate the misprints to which he refers. We ourselves have found one letter, one mark of quotation, and one interrogation point omitted. (We trust, by the way, that he does not include the poem in the Elizabethan manner!) It is curious that, if he has bestowed such meticulous care on the perusal of our paper, he should refer to us as a "monthly" periodical. From July to October is no less a space than three months (p.30).

By the way, we do mean to be a "serious literary journal," although we leave room for humour. If the critic will refer to the past Prize Pages of the *Hongkong Daily Press* he will find subjects quite as curious as "Trowers." Perhaps we shock his Early Victorian feelings and should have said "Unmentionables." But the idea is to give scope for skilful handling of subject, as well as for mere ability to rhyme.

We trust that our animadversions on these two points will not be construed in any way as an attempt to evade the firm hand of judicious correction. Much of what your critic says is perfectly true. But Rome was not built in a day.—Yours faithfully,

E. W. HAMILTON.

(The Editor).

Hongkong, July 4th.

[Space forbids compliance with our correspondent's request, but if he will call at our office to-day we shall be happy to open his eyes.—Ed., H.D.P.]

THE RENT BILL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—I have read through the proposed Rents Ordinance, and the main point requiring amendment appears to me to be Section 4, "providing notwithstanding the term of any written or oral agreement an order or judgment against a tenant in actual occupation for the recovery of possession cannot be effected where the tenant has amongst other things:—

- (1).—Paid the rent recoverable in respect of the tenement, or
- (2).—Performed the obligation of his tenancy.

The effect of the section would be that where the tenant holds over after the expiration of an Agreement of Tenancy, say, for 3 years, the terms of tenancy would be as far as possible the same as the terms of the tenancy existing immediately before the time at which, but for the Ordinance, the tenancy would have expired.

A tenancy, therefore, for, say, 3 years expiring at the middle of the month of July, 1922, would, on the tenant refusing to deliver up possession, be continued for a further term of 3 years although the landlord had reason, from the previous acts of the tenant during the expired term of 3 years, for requiring him to give up possession at the end of the 3 years.

In such a case the landlord has no power to call for possession unless he takes the matter before the Court, which he would be probably unwilling to do although under the terms of the Crown Lease he is liable to the same as the tenant under the Covenants to pay the Crown Rent and Rates, and to carry out work which the tenant, in cases, unnecessarily forces upon him. In short, the tenant is to have the upper hand of the landlord in whose position he is placed under the Ordinance, although he is the tenant.

In some cases it may be necessary to make such laws, but to make them applicable to the whole body of owners of tenement houses seems unreasonable.

The Ordinance (see marginal note to one of the early sections) appears to have been framed on the lines of the Home Act, 10 to 11 Geo. V., c.17, s.4, but may be cannot be applied to a Colony at this distance from the United Kingdom.—Yours faithfully,

RESIDENT.

Hongkong, July 4th, 1921.

We deal a little with the law here as we can; we try to arrange things according to common sense.—Mr. d'Eyncourt (Marylebone Police-court).

THE "MUI TSAI" SYSTEM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—I crave the courtesy of your columns to pass some remarks on your leader of July 1st on "Child Slavery."

In the first place, does it add much to the discussion to start by calling the system "Child Slavery" when one of the questions in dispute is whether the *mui tai* system is really slavery or not? At any rate, the system differs from what a person brought up in England understands by the term "slavery." And even if a person living out here thinks the system very objectionable, as the press writer does, he ought to be in a position to teach people at home how great that difference is.

Secondly, is this a question on which home opinion is so much better, or ought to be followed in preference to local opinion? There are certainly some Europeans here and a good many enlightened Chinese who do not think the system as bad as it is painted. Their opinion cannot naturally be as vocal as those who have "a cry" and "a bang." The person who cries "Crucify him, Crucify him," has always the advantage.

Then, again, you say that the Federated Malay States may give us a lead by a law against the purchase and sale of slaves. But on any supposition is not this as it ought to be? In the F.M.S. the Chinese are to be counted as a foreign people, and legislative action as to how they are to behave is much easier than it is here. One of the great difficulties about legislation on the system here would seem to be that the very compact to which our law might object might be settled, in spite of all we could do to the contrary, the same to say that when home papers say that the custom is prohibited in China we here ought at least to correct the false implications in this. Many Chinese have told me that they have had, and have still, *mui tai* in their homes in the neighbouring province. There may have been in the past a regulation to prohibit it in China, but the very fact that enlightened Chinese do not see their way to stop it or to live up to the letter of the law (if there is one) ought to make us, in Hongkong, hesitate before we bring in a like measure. It would not benefit British legislative prestige to introduce a measure of this nature if it was really impracticable.

Many of us who dislike the *mui tai* system intensely think that little can be done by direct action. It is distinctly unwise to legislate against a domestic Chinese practice if the great majority of Chinese are in favour of it. Before any legislation can be effective there must be a body of opinion amongst the persons to whom it applies in favour of its object. This is, therefore, the first thing to obtain. On this account the suggestion for a committee of influential Chinese to educate public opinion is a much wiser, if much more needed. Something might possibly be done by compulsory education and the provision for it. This might help to reduce the evils both of child labour and the *mui tai* system.

There is much more to be said on this question, but I have taken up enough of your space. One remark I should like to emphasise. The legislation by Great Britain against slavery, though of general application, was in reality against Britishers, like Mr. Gladstone's father, who owned sugar plantations. The legislation was by Britishers against Britishers in their treatment of an alien and subject race. The legislation which would have to be passed here would be by Britishers against Chinese treatment of their own nationals. It would be on their domestic relations, and the investigation of the proper administration of the law would have to be carried out mostly by foreigners, as the number of natives who see the necessity for, or believe in the righteousness of, the law is very few. This distinction you do not at least over-emphasise. It forms one fundamental difference between the old "slavery" and the *mui tai* system.—Yours, etc.,

"EX CATHEDRA."

In our opinion there is no question as to whether the *mui tai* system is slavery or not; it is the official euphemism "child adoption" which we regard as calculated to create a false impression at home. Out here "familiarity breeds contempt," and that is why we make our appeal to the more detached and independent opinion at home. Hongkong is a British Colony, and the Federated Malay States are a British Protectorate. The status of the Chinese is practically the same in each. The fact that laws in China are not enforced does not affect the moral aspect of the question. The Chinese might retort that, with less excuse, Great Britain's Anti-Slavery laws are not enforced in this Colony. The Chinese legislation on the subject is valuable as revealing the ideals of those in authority and as liberating us from any supposed obligation to respect a "custom" now forbidden. Any discussion as to the primary object of passing the Anti-Slavery laws in Gt. Britain is beside the point at issue. It has been our policy for many years past to suppress slavery and slave-trading wherever we could. Even in Egypt, where we occupied the position merely of advisers of the Sultan of Turkey's Viceroy, we early took definite steps to suppress domestic slavery, though it was sanctioned by Mahomedan Law. Nor did we pause to educate native opinion in India before declaring the custom of *suttee* illegal. It is surely our mission to set an example in these matters, and not to follow slowly and reluctantly in the footsteps of our Asiatic neighbours. The "child slavery" question has been under discussion for three years but up to the present the local Government has made no attempt to deal with it in any way.—Ed., H.D.P.]

PRISONER COMPLETES HIS SENTENCE.

DIES FROM PLAGUE CONTRACTED IN GAOL.

An inquest was held by Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, on the body of a prisoner in Victoria Gaol who was found to have died of plague. The man was sentenced to death in 1912 but the penalty was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life. Messrs. J. C. Tam, J. Gardner and W. C. Shiner were chosen as a jury.

Dr. William B. A. Moore, medical officer of the Government Civil Hospital, stated that the deceased was brought to the Hospital at 8.20 p.m. on July 2nd. He was delirious and suffering from fever. He had a rupture in the left side and the glands in the groin were swollen. He died at 5.20 p.m. on July 3rd. A post-mortem examination revealed microbes of plague present in the enlarged glands in the left side. The cause of death was bubonic plague.

Mr. Walter George Passmore, Chief Warder at Victoria Gaol, stated that the deceased was received at the prison on July 18th, 1912. He was sentenced to death for murder but the sentence was later commuted to one of imprisonment for life.

Dr. D. J. Valentine, medical officer of Victoria Gaol, deposed that on June 30th prisoner 644 (deceased) reported sick, suffering from fever, and was admitted into the gaol hospital. He could not make a diagnosis at that time but treated him for fever. On July 2nd he again examined him and came to the conclusion that the rupture in the left groin was responsible for the fever. He noticed that the rupture seemed strangulated.

Replying to the Coroner, Dr. Valentine explained that a man might be suffering from an ordinary rupture and go through life without anything happening. On the other hand there was always a danger of a rupture in the groin becoming strangulated, in which case an immediate operation was necessary. He was aware that the deceased had suffered from rupture for some time. It was the only thing that he could find to account for the fever. He decided upon removal to the Government Civil Hospital in case an operation proved to be necessary. The man was taken there the same day at 6.30 p.m.

The Coroner, The doctor at the Government Civil Hospital has given evidence that the cause of death was plague. Can you form any opinion as to how he got it? Dr. Valentine: He would have contracted it in gaol.

The Coroner: Can you say how? Dr. Valentine: He would catch it in the only way it is caught, by being bitten by a flea that had the germ, a rat flea.

The Coroner: Is this the first case in the gaol that you have known?

Dr. Valentine: It is the first case in my time, but I understand it has occurred before.

The jury returned a verdict of death from plague.

CIGARETTE SMUGGLING.

"BOUGHT CHEAP IN CANTON."

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, with having in their possession 10,000 dutiable cigarettes. Inspector Appleton said that the second man was arrested on the Praya, at West Point, carrying the cigarettes. He gave information which led to the arrest of No. 1, who, he alleged, was the owner of the cigarettes and had employed him to help in the landing. Mr. Leo d'Almada who appeared for the first man asked for a remand to receive instructions. The Magistrate fixed the hearing for Wednesday morning, and allowed bail in the sum of \$150 each.

Inspector Blackman charged, another Chinese, with the unlawful possession of 500 "durable" "Globe" brand cigarettes in Wanchai. The man said he was the master of a coal junk and bought the cigarettes from a street stall for the use of his *jukin*. He could not say if duty had been paid on them. The Inspector said that, when arrested, the defendant said that the cigarettes had been taken to Canton and back again. The junk carried coal from Hongkong to Canton regularly, and there was no doubt that the cigarettes were bought cheap in Canton and smuggled into the Colony. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10 or 14 days' hard labour.

I do not think our position is hopeless, but I think we are bound to have five or ten years of depression and hardship.—Mr. Walter, Runciman.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

\$10,000 FINE.

A fine of \$10,000, arrived at, on the basis of ten times the value of the opium, was imposed on a man of the coolie class by Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, in a case in which a Chinese girl and a man were charged with unlawful possession of prepared non-Government opium.

The girl was seen leaving Taihing wharf about 7.15 last night with a basket in her possession. A search revealed the opium, which was of good quality and valued at over \$1,000. She took the detective to Des Vaux Road and there pointed out the male defendant as the person who had offered her \$5 to bring the drug ashore from a sampan. The man denied the allegation. He said that he was only a seaman employed on the sampan, and was ordered by the master to accompany the girl ashore. He did not know the man who was carrying opium. C. P. O. Watt said that to him the man admitted guilty knowledge. The Magistrate discharged the girl and fined the man \$10,000 or 12 months' hard labour. The opium was confiscated.

CONSTABLE'S STRUGGLE WITH A PRISONER.

EUROPEAN AIDS IN THE ARREST.

A Chinese who assaulted an Indian constable when arrested for hawking without a license appeared before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday. It was stated that the defendant knocked the constable's turban off, broke his holster and damaged his watch. The struggle lasted for 20 minutes. None of the bystanders, apparently, came to the help of the representative of law and order until a European Sanitary Inspector arrived on the scene and helped the officer to secure his prisoner.

The defence was the rather hackneyed one that the constable lost his prisoner and fastened upon the defendant—an innocent bystander—in order to have someone to take to the police station. The Magistrate fined the defendant \$5 for assaulting the constable and \$3 for hawking without a license. In default of payment he would go to prison for ten days.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

HAUNTING KOWLOON FLATS.

A Chinese who was found wandering in a lane at the back of Humphrey's Building, Kowloon, in the small hours of Sunday morning, was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, at the instance of Sgt. Lane, of Tsimshatui Police Station, with being a rogue and a vagabond with no employment and no fixed abode.

The defendant admitted that he had been out of work for the past two months, but denied that he was a rogue. He said he was going to see his sister when the police arrested him.

The woman whom the defendant alleged was his sister was called as a witness. She denied relationship. "He is a friend of my cousin," she said, "and I only know him by sight." The man was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

SPORT.

GOLF.

BOGEY POOL COMPETITION.

The Bogey Pool competition played over Happy Valley "course" during June was won by R. K. Valentine (10), who returned a card of 1 up. Forty-four cards were taken out.

The following handicaps have been fixed:—

E. J. R. Mitchell	4
Lieut. H. R. Gilbert, R.N.	8
Capt. H. E. Murray	9
D. W. Tratman	12
Major R. Lloyd	12
Major A. W. Timmis	18

NECESSARY DUST.

Lord Rosebery is seventy-four. In a sympathetic estimate of his personality the *Morning Post's* "Way of the World" says: "No tutor ever had a deeper insight of a pupil's character than William Johnson had of Lord Rosebery's, who is seventy-four to-day. Mr. Johnson was Lord Rosebery's tutor at Eton, and this is what he said: 'Dalmeny has the finest combination of qualities I have ever seen. He will be an orator, and, if not a poet, such a man as poets delight in. But he is one of those who like the palm without the dust.' In his 'Recollections' Lord Rosebery declared that Lord Rosebery had more of the enchanting gift of spirit than any Englishman of his day, and he applied to him Clarendon's compliment of Charles II., that 'he was a pleasant, affable, recommending sort of wit.'"

REVISED PRICES

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FIRST-CLASS RACKETS

"ARGUS"	\$32.50
"SPALDING E. M."	
"DOHERTY"	
"GOLD MEDAL"	\$30.00
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"E. G. M."	
"SURREY"	\$20.00
"DAVIS CUP"	
"WARD & WRIGHT"	
"PARAMOUNT"	\$17.50
"WILDING"	
"DEMON"	

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FAMOUS WHISKIES

AT REDUCED PRICES

	Per doz.	Per bot.
ROYAL GEORGE—EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	\$40	\$3.50
DUNVILLES TWO CROWN—SPECIAL SCOTCH	40	3.50
WHITE HORSE CELLAR	44	3.75
NAPIER JOHNSTONE—SQUARE BOTTLE	44	3.75
FALL MALL—GUARANTEED 11 YEARS OLD	45	3.80

For Coast and Ships orders of not less than 1 dozen \$12 per case should be deducted from the above prices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOMETHING NEW

IN PLAYER-PIANOS

"STORY AND CLARK"

PLAYER-PIANO

FULL SCALE, 88 NOTES.

FINEST RESPONSE,

LIGHTEST PEDALLING,

PERFECT FINISH.

Give us a call and we will demonstrate it to you.

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"HOTEL DE FRANCE,"

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UNDER New Management. Most Comfortable Rooms with Private Sitting-Room and Bath-Room attached to each room. French Cooking. Several Small Dining-Rooms for Families.

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SPECIALITIES!
WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF
"MORLEY'S" UNDERWEAR IN INDIA GAUZE,
FEXINETTE, ALL WOOL, ETC., ETC.

AGENTS FOR

"AERTEX" AND "COTELLA"
"THE HOUSE FOR VALUE."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

STEVEDORES.

THE undersigned are prepared to quote on applications the LOWEST SCALE OF CHARGES for LOADING and DISCHARGING OF COAL, and GENERAL CARGO to and from Godowns and Steamers.

HIN FAT & CO.
Kwok Hui WANG,
107, Wing Lok Street.
Telephone 3483.
[1142]

OFFICES.

TWO LET, on the Second Floor of St. George's Building, TWO or FOUR ROOMS.
Apply—
Care of Daily Press Office.
[1143]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE
Scheepvaart-Maatschappij
(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(HOLLAND-ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LA
PALICE, GENOA, LISBON and
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "RADJA"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th July, 1921, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th July, 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
General Agents.
Hongkong, July 5th, 1921. [1144]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

THE Public is hereby notified that after Sunday the 3rd July, the 8.55 Train from Kowloon on SUNDAYS and PUBLIC HOLIDAYS will be discontinued until further notice.
By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, June 30th, 1921. [1138]

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S. "FAME."
TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above named ship with Engines and Boilers and various auxiliary Machinery on board, as she lies at the Naval Depot Kowloon. Full particulars of the Ship, conditions of Sale, and permits to view the ship may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Forms of tender will be issued on application to the undersigned. A deposit of \$100 is required before forms of tender can be issued. The vessel will be on view from the 4th to 20th July inclusive between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. and tenders must reach the Commodore's Office not later than 12 Noon on MONDAY, 1st August, 1921.

Length between Perpendiculars... 210 ft.
Breadth, extreme... 19' 5/8"
Depth in hold... 12' 6 1/2"
Nominal Displacement... 308 Tons
Propelling Machinery: Triple expansion (Twins) of 3550 I.H.P.
Diameter of Cylinders—20", 29" Two of 30"
Stroke 1' 6"
Boilers—Thornycroft's Water Tube 3 No.
H. G. LOWE,
The Dockyard, Naval Store Officer,
Hongkong, July 2nd, 1921. [1139]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND
MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
5% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES
(KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY
INTEREST due on July 1st, 1921,
will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 18
at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION, At Tientsin,
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, Shanghai
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, Hongkong,
EURO-ASIATIC BANK, Tientsin and
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Hongkong only.
BANQUE BRASSE FOUR, At Tientsin and
L'ETRANGER, Shanghai only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 6% in the £
will be:
On £20 DEBENTURES: s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0.
Less Tax at 6% in the £ 3. 7 1/2
Net amount payable 8. 4 1/2

On £100 DEBENTURES:
Per Coupon (Gross) £3. 0. 0.
Less Tax at 6% in the £ 18. 0.
Net amount payable £2. 2. 0.

On £200 DEBENTURES:
Per Coupon (Gross) £15. 0. 0.
Less Tax at 6% in the £ 4. 10. 0.
Net amount payable £10. 10. 0.

Payment will be made in Tails at the Demand
paying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon
is presented.
By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION,
W. S. NATHAN,
General Manager.
[1140]

PREPAID "WANTED"
ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Bore CK, KK, LM, LN, LR, LU,
LW, MA, 50.

FOR SALE—Well-built BUNGALOW
situated at Broadwood Road. For
full particulars apply to Box MF, c/o Daily
Press Office.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE, for one Share
No. 8143 in this Company standing in
the names of RHODERICK McNEIL
CAMPBELL and HENRY MORRIS of
Shanghai, China, has been LOST, and if at the
expiration of one month from the date hereof,
the above Document be not forthcoming, another
Certificate for the said Share will be issued by
the Company, and thereafter no other will be
acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, June 22nd, 1921. [105]



HONGKONG

IN THE POLICE COURT AT VICTORIA.

Re: by the Yuen Hing Shop, 34, Wing Lok St.,
Tientsin.
The Manager of the Ho Sang Firm, of No. 94,
Queen's Road, West.

To The Manager of the Ho Sang Firm and to
all others whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE that unless cause is shown
to the contrary by 10 o'clock in the forenoon
on the 7th day of July, 1921, at the Police
Court aforesaid the Flour, the subject matter of
this prosecution, will be forfeited.
Dated the 29th day of June, 1921.

C. WILLSON,
First Clerk.
[1125]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"LAISANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or
from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 6th July will be
subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined. Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10 days of arrival,
otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 29th, 1921. [1127]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.
FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship
"CHERIBON MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or
from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 7th July, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 10 A.M., on the 8th July. Claims
against the Steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be
recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.
Hongkong, July 1st, 1921. [1133]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUS-
TRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
& LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia,
Pekinan Gulf, Continental, American,
and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DIWARA," Captain
"Bobb" carrying His Majesty's Mail,
will be despatched from this Port on or about
SATURDAY, the 9th, July, 1921, taking
Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.
Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3
P.M., the day before sailing. The contents and
value of all packages are required.
For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE
& CO., Agents.
Hongkong, June 27th, 1921. [1109]

INTIMATION

IDEAL
BEVERAGESWatson's
DRY GINGER
ALE

Its dryness and aroma are features
which give this drink the
popularity it deserves.

Watson's
PYERIS

Sparkling Mineral Table Water.
Healthful and refreshing.
Blends excellently with
Whisky.

Watson's
STONE
GINGER BEER

An ideal beverage for tennis and
bathing parties. Prepared by
a process of partial fermenta-
tion which gives it the
distinctive flavour which is
so pleasing to the palate.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

Telephone 438.

Residence Office: 10, Des Voeux Rd., C.
London Office: 181, Finsbury, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, July 5th, 1921.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE
TREATY.

The discovery, mentioned in yesterday's
columns, that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty
of Alliance will automatically continue
in force for another twelve months from
July 13th, if agreement is not reached
regarding its revision, seems singularly
belated. We emphasised this point in a
leading article some seven or eight
months ago, and we hear, for the first
time now, that the Law Officers of the
Crown have taken the view that a
communication made a year ago by
Great Britain and Japan to the League
of Nations respecting a contemplated
revision of the Treaty constituted a
"denunciation" of the Treaty, notwith-
standing that the Japanese Government
and the British Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs dissented from that view.

Article VI. of the Treaty provides that
"in case neither of the high contracting
parties shall have notified twelve months
before the expiration of the said ten
years the intention of terminating it, the
Treaty shall remain binding until the
expiration of one year from the day on
which either of the high contracting
parties shall have denounced it." The
communication which the Governments
of Great Britain and Japan made to the
League of Nations was an intimation
that they had come to the conclusion
that the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of
July 13th, 1911, though harmonising with
the spirit of the Covenant of the League
of Nations, is not entirely consistent
with the letter of that Covenant, which
both the Governments earnestly desire to
respect. They accordingly jointly in-
formed the League that they recognise
the principle that if the said Agreement
is to be continued after July, 1921, it
must be in a form which is not incon-
sistent with that Covenant. The wording
certainly affords some justification for
the view taken by the Law Officers of

the Crown. It has been made perfectly
clear by the official spokesmen of the
two Governments, however, that neither
party contemplated a "termination" of the
Treaty, but simply some modification of
its terms, so that we have a legal question
as to whether a Treaty can be revised
without being first formally "denounced."
The Lord Chancellor has held that the
intimation to the League of Nations is not
denouncement of the Treaty. It is a
nice legal question, but the Lord Chan-
cellor can quote the precedent that this
self-same Treaty was revised in 1911
without, so far as is generally known,
any denouncement of the old one such
as is contemplated by the provision made
in Article VI. which we have quoted
above. Now, when the need for further
revision has been recognised, the
evident intention was to follow the pre-
cedent of 1911. It is not stated in the
cable messages whether in the opinion of
the British Law Officers, revision of the
Treaty necessitates formal "notice" of
twelve months' duration, to denounce the
existing agreement. If that were so, it
would mean that the operation of any re-
vised Treaty that may be agreed upon now
would have to be postponed for at least two
years, unless formal notice to denounce
the existing Treaty were given on or
before the 13th day of the present month
of July. Then the revised Treaty could
come into force twelve months later. It
is to be presumed that the Powers con-
cerned will wish to substitute the new
agreement for the one now existing as
soon as it is signed and ratified. What the
legal point which has arisen suggests is
that the deliberations of the Imperial
Conference on the subject of the renewal
of the Alliance have disclosed such a
diversity of views as will require a
longer period than three months to
evolve an agreement satisfactory to all
the interested British Dominions.

The master of the steam launch *Pen
Ting* was fined \$50, at the Marine Court,
yesterday, for carrying 40 passengers in
excess of the number permitted by his
license.

A heavy snow enveloped Mount Fuji
on the morning of June 18th. It is said
that this is the first incident of a snow
storm on the mountain at this season for
about 20 years.

A Peking message states that a Chi-
ling mandate confers a Tablet of Honour
on Mr. Charles R. Crane, the retiring
American Minister, and the first class
of the Golden Charity Order on Mrs.
Crane.

Evidence was taken, at the Magis-
tracy, yesterday afternoon, in a charge of
being concerned in an armed robbery
brought against a maned Lau Hung,
alleged to have been one of six men who
entered a house at Hungshom on the night
of June 22nd and stole money, clothing
and valuables worth \$275.

During 1920 the Shanghai Race Club
distributed among charities a total of
\$163,000, while since the Club started
this generous practice, in 1915, to date
the donations have amounted to no less
than \$769,406. This sum does not include
the amount obtained by the China and
Japan War Savings Society by cash
sweeps on Champions, amounting to
\$124,000.

A Peking telegram states that in view
of a judicial investigation which is now
proceeding (regarding a recent tragic
occurrence at Peking) the Italian
Minister at Peking has been granted
permission to return to Rome and ex-
pects to sail from Shanghai with his
family early in July. The Italian
Consul at Tientsin has assumed the office
of Charge d'Affaires at the Italian
Legation.

The police at Shanghai, recently,
received a telephone message stat-
ing that an Italian lady residing in
Muirhead Road had attempted to commit
suicide with poison, a revolver and a
knife. Det. Sergt. Quayle was despatched
to the house and found the lady in
question struggling with the servants,
who had wrested an automatic pistol
and some poison from her. At the moment
of the detective's entrance, she had a carving knife in her
hand. This was taken away from her
and she was escorted to the police
station. Being informed by the Italian
authorities that, under Italian law, an
attempt to commit suicide is no offence
against the law, the lady was allowed to
leave Wayside station in company with
her husband.

The Japanese papers report the depar-
ture of an exploring expedition of some
20 members by the sailing vessel *Tora
Maru* for the Behring Straits, in order
to carry out an investigation of the
natural resources of the Chukotaki
promontory. The party includes engi-
neers, surveyors and a wireless expert.
They are expected to return in October.
The cost of the expedition is estimated
at a million yen, and successful results
are anticipated.

Ships in the harbour "dressed ship"
yesterday in honour of American
Independence Day; the s.s. *Golden State*
looked especially gay, and the naval
vessels in port flew the Stars and Stripes
to mark the occasion. Steamship offices
also made a brave display of flags. In
the afternoon the U.S. Consul-General,
Mr. W. H. Gale, and Mrs. Gale received
members of the American community at
the Hongkong Hotel. The usual compli-
mentary calls were paid at the U.S. Con-
sular offices during the day, the Colonial
Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn,
attending on behalf of H.E. the Governor.
Last night, a dinner took place on the
s.s. *Golden State*.

At the suggestion of the Chinese Minister
to London the Government, it is stated,
has wired to all the provinces emphasiz-
ing the necessity of suppressing the
opium view within their respective juris-
dictions. The Government says that the
International Opium Conference in
Europe is paying serious attention to the
alleged cultivation of poppy in Shensi,
Fokien, Kansu, Sinkiang and Heilung-
kiang and that in order to secure reliable
information, Government delegates
will leave for the provinces to make in-
vestigations. It is said that British
officials will accompany the Chinese in-
vestigators. The Government is deter-
mined to suppress the opium evil once
for all, says the Chinese News Agency,
which supplies this report.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been
received by the American Consulate-
General, Hongkong, from the Manila
Observatory:—

Cyclone or typhoon S. of Guam, direc-
tion unknown.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, dis-
tance 200 miles distant, moving west or
W.N.W.

Typhoon, Long, 125 deg. Lat. 16 deg.,
moving west.

Typhoon in about 122 deg. Long. E.
and 15 deg. Lat. N., moving west.

THE WAR OF THE TWO
KWANGS.

A CANTONESE REVERSE.

While the Cantonese Army has made
a successful advance in the Wuchow
region, reports go to show that on the
south-west front, in the direction of
Pakhoi, they have suffered serious defeat.
Large bodies of Cantonese troops are
reported to have mutinied and gone over
to the other side. There is also a report
that three battalions of Yunnan troops
who were co-operating with the Canton-
ese Army have gone over to the enemy.

An official telegram from General Lu
Jungting to Peking on June 23rd re-
ported that the Kwangsi troops defeated
the Kwangtung troops and occupied the
district city of Linshen, in the vicinity
of Kowchow, on the morning of June 21st.
General Lu strongly urged the despatch
of arms and money to Kwangsi by the
Peking Government, and the immediate
co-operation of the Kiangsi and the
Fokien forces with a view to the destruc-
tion of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's government
in Canton. At the same time, according
to telegrams intercepted by the Govern-
ment telegraph offices, Dr. Sun Yat-sen,
Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Tang Shao-yi were
applying to Chekiang, Fokien, Sze-
chuan, Hunan and Shensi for immediate
military co-operation by raising anti-
government forces within their respective
provinces or by attacking those forces
which are supporting Peking against the
Constitutionists.

I cannot conceive of a perfectly rational
race without uprooting all the things
that make life pleasant.—*Professor Arthur
Keith.*

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FAILURE OF BANQUE INDUS-
TRIELLE DE CHINE.

M. PAINEVE SUGGESTS REMEDY.

LONDON, July 4th.

In Paris the failure of the Banque
Industrielle de Chine continues to
attract attention. An intimation will
be made in the Chamber, while a ques-
tion will be raised in the Senate in re-
gard to certain telegrams said to have
been sent from the Quai d'Orsay to
French diplomats in the Far East,
and one alleged to have been sent to the
British Government asking for British
co-operation to save the bank.

Financial circles are of the opinion
that neither the Government nor the
Parliament acted with sufficient speed
and resolution.

M. Paineve, interviewed, declared
that if Chinese deposits bank were not
safeguarded entirely France will have to
give up banking in the Far East. The
bank has requested that the benefits of
the provisional war regime under the
law of July, 1910, providing for the pro-
longation of the moratorium until the
expiration of three years after the ratifi-
cation of peace, be extended to it.

If this is granted the bank will enjoy
provisional respite, in which, under the
control of a specially appointed adminis-
trator, it can continue to carry on
business.

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN IN
PARIS.

PARIS, June 29th (delayed).

The Japanese Crown Prince visited
Paris University, whose Rector, in an
address of welcome, announced the ap-
pointment of a committee of Professors
and prominent citizens to take special
care of Japanese students in France.
Harris.

DEATH OF FRENCH VETERAN.

PARIS, July 4th.

The death is announced of Colonel
Dumine, the heroic defender of Tuyen-
quan in 1885. When besieged with 600
troops he held out for 3 months against
an enemy force of 15,000, until relieved.
He lost one-third of the garrison. He
was practically foodless and without any
munitions. His arm had been amputat-
ed by a bomb.

DEATH OF DR. CORFE.

LONDON, July 4th.

The death has taken place of Dr.
Corfe, ex-Bishop of Korea.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

NEW SHANGHAI COTTON GOODS
EXCHANGE.

SHANGHAI, July 2nd.

A Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange
was, formally, if enthusiastically, opened
in Shanghai.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR NAVA
DESERTERS.

CIVIL OR NAVAL JURISDICTION.

The question whether the naval authori-
ties can "wash their hands" of deserters
had leave them at a loose end so far from
their homes was raised by Mr. R. E.
Lindsell, yesterday afternoon, when three
seamen were brought before him. The
men—James Magge, Robert Ross and
John James Turtos, described as unem-
ployed seamen, were charged with
vagrancy.

The police said the men belonged to
H.M.S. *Carlisle*, which they deserted in
Shanghai. They went to Manila on the
Golden State and were sent to Hongkong
by the Manila authorities.

The defendants said that the Captain
of H.M.S. *Carlisle* would not take them
on when they went back.

The Magistrate was of opinion that as
the men were naval men the civil authori-
ties had no jurisdiction over them. He
directed that further inquiries be made
with a view to the charge against the men
being investigated by the Senior Naval
Officer.

The case was accordingly remanded
until to-day.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH ROUTES' AGENCY.]

BETTER BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK.

FOREIGN ENQUIRIES FOR COAL.

LONDON, July 4th.

There is a disposition to regard the reopening of coal mines to-day as a precursor of better times generally. Among the hopeful signs during the week-end were enquiries from the most widely scattered British and foreign centres for British coal. Tonnage has been chartered to carry out export orders, which, it is hoped, will be substantially handled in a few days, after the most pressing home needs are supplied. Commercial circles report greater trade steadiness. The difficulty of reconciling recent high costs of production with the current market valuations is gradually being overcome.

MINERS TO RETURN TO WORK

CONDITION OF PITS.

LONDON, July 4th.

Reports from the coal-fields indicate that miners generally have resumed work, though only a limited number of collieries are able to start, owing to the condition of the pits.

Ten Derbyshire pits remain closed, owing to the prohibitive cost of restoring them. Three or four of them may never be re-opened.

DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT

STATEMENT BY DESCHAMPS.

NEW YORK, July 4th.

Deschamps says that Carpentier injured his right wrist in training a fortnight ago, but the injury was kept secret, because Carpentier feared it might be thought that he was preparing an excuse in case of defeat. Carpentier then started training secretly.

Carpentier said that he took the aggressive against the advice of his manager and trainer, in order to show Americans that he was game. Dempsey fought cleanly. He had no excuses to make for his defeat.

Tex Rickard, the promoter of the fight, estimates that his net profit is half a million dollars.

EX-DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

MARRIED AT REGISTRY OFFICE.

LONDON, July 4th.

Consuelo, ex-Duchess of Marlborough, was married to Lieut.-Colonel Louis Balsa, a retired French officer, at the Registry Office, Strand, London.

A religious ceremony was held subsequently at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, the American Ambassador and General Cornelius Vanderbilt being among the witnesses.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

ARRIVAL AT DOVER.

LONDON, July 4th.

Their Belgian Majesties arrived at Dover and were welcomed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

FRENCH AND GERMAN EXPERTS MEET.

PARIS, June 29th (delayed).

French and German experts met yesterday to consider practical means for restoring in kind or money to French owners cattle, implements, machinery and other property looted by the German soldiery. —Havas.

HOBBS UNDERGOES OPERATION.

LONDON, July 4th.

Hobbs has undergone a successful operation, and his condition is satisfactory.

CORRECTION.

A correction to Router's message about the third Test Match states that England lost only 2 wickets (not 3) on the first day, in the first innings, and totalled 22 runs.

LATEST CABLES.

MEXICAN OIL TAX. AMERICAN MAGNATE'S GRIEVANCE.

NEW YORK, July 4th.

Mr. Tengel, President of the Standard Oil Company, New Jersey, confirms the statement that the company will discontinue shipment of oil from Mexico, owing to the new Mexican oil export tax which, he describes, as confiscatory and prohibitive, the cumulative effect being, to tax oil from Mexico, practically, hundred per cent of its value. There are indications that other companies may adopt similar policy.

JAPANESE AND RUSSIA. STATE OF WAR RECOGNISED.

LONDON, July 3rd.

The Morning Post correspondent at Reval says that the Soviet has ordered the arrest of all Japanese resident in Russia, except Communists. This step is regarded as the formal recognition of the existence of a state of war between Japan and Russia.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

NO TRADE RELATIONS.

LONDON, July 3rd.

The Morning Post states that France has emphatically declined the renewed proposals of M. Krassin to resume trade relations with Russia, and has stated that there is no reason to modify her attitude, despite M. Krassin's declaration that his Government is considering further modifications in their Communist policy.

BIG GLASGOW FIRE.

QUARTER OF A MILLION DAMAGE.

LONDON, July 3rd.

An enormous fire broke out in Argyll Street, Glasgow. The damage is estimated at a quarter of a million. Two firemen were killed.

The fire started in Bowman's Stores during the busiest time last night, and spread most rapidly. The fire was roaring all night long. Customers and assistants safely fled. The whole block reaching to Millar-street, including warehouses, banks, and Corporation libraries, was gutted. The sparks lighted other buildings. One was damaged to the extent of £12,000. Three firemen were injured. Four hundred workers have been rendered idle by the fire.

THE H. B. WARING CO.

GREAT SUCCESS LAST NIGHT.

Leaving the Victorian era which they portrayed so well in "Tribby" at their opening performance, the Warwick Company, last night, came right up-to-date with an after-the-war play, "The Choice," by Alfred Suto, which had a long run at Wyndham's Theatre, London, last year.

This is a play full of tense situations, of which the hero is the "strong silent man" who seeks always pure justice untempered by sentiment. He is "one of the half-dozen men who won the war" and much as he honours the ex-soldier he will not make more allowances for him when demobilised than for other men. This man who abhors "sentiment" and "hysteria" falls in love and on that the play turns. There is a tremendous scene in which one of the men from the trenches tells the girl who lanced through the war "what he thinks of her flitting." Mr. Frank Vosper had a great success in this scene. Miss Jeannette Sherwin, as Lady Clarissa, the girl just referred to, gave a wonderful performance. Mr. Charles Quartermaine, in the principal part, one felt was hampered, especially in the first act by uncouth behaviour at the back of the house. This prevented him, also, from extracting the full emotional force from the scene at the end of Act III, when the "strong silent man" has lost the girl he loves and is battling with suppressed emotion. When idiots guffaw at the wrong moments audiences are annoyed but actors are much greater sufferers.

Mr. Frederick Auerley is to be complimented on his admirable rendering of the part of the urbane, tactful Timothy Cordwain. It was satisfying in every respect. Humorous relief is drawn from the part of Lady Jeannette-Beltranda, the shrewd and outspoken member of the aristocracy who calls people in "trade" vulgar but is not above using the language of the turf and the prize ring herself. Miss May Hallatt delighted every body in this part and Mr. Wordley Hule as the once-dissolute but now decrepit Earl Sandhill, was an excellent foil for her ripper tongue.

To-night the Company presents "The Adventures of Lady Ursula."

THE CHANGING CLIMATE OF SHANGHAI.

A writer in the N. C. Daily News affirms that the climate of Shanghai has changed and that the summers are less hot than formerly. We think a good many old residents will be prepared to make a similar affirmation regarding the climate of Hongkong. The Shanghai resident, however, attributes the change at that place to local improvements. Undoubtedly (he writes) the absence of that awful summer mugginess of the old days is to be attributed to the gradual hardening and raising of the original low mud level of Shanghai, as new roads are constructed and new buildings put up. But the sun is actually less hot now in the summer.

And we no longer—for how many summers have I waited for their return—get those grand summer afternoon storms, when, with very little warning, a wind would spring up, dark storm clouds gather from nowhere and everywhere a tremendous mix-up in the heavens, with thunder and lightning and a good, hard honest shower that bored holes in the mud and cleansed the drains till, from a window overlooking the old Yangkingpang, one could see the wash-out change colour from a foul, inky black to a cleanly brown. And then the clouds would break up and the sun come out smiling, again, lighting up a glorious sunset, and a gentle breeze would give promise of a beautiful cool night.

And the storm would only come when it had been a fearfully hot day—sometimes it never came. We don't get those unbearable sultry days now, and I suppose that's why the picturesque storms no longer come.

Yes, Shanghai summers are decidedly getting cooler.

SHIFTING THE LOOTERS ROUND.

FIRM MEASURES BY JAPANESE GUNBOAT AT HANKOW.

The str. Kureiwa arrived in Hankow, recently from Ichang. The Central China Post says: We understand that she brought down with her another odd 1,500 of the looters of Ichang, and placed them on shore at Hainti, where they will be within hail of the last batch which the Kureiwa brought down who are now at Chinyu on the South bank of the river, while Hainti is on the north bank opposite.

We are informed that they carried a considerable quantity of loot and there was a measure of anxiety in Ichang when they left lest they might attempt to collect more. They went on board the Kureiwa with their baggage in the afternoon and immediately a Japanese officer arrived to inquire when the vessel would sail. On learning that she would not leave till next day he had a Japanese gunboat brought up and anchored between the Kureiwa and the shore and a gun was trained upon her. All night long the Kureiwa was kept under the gunboat's searchlight, and the soldiers were notified "at any attempt on their part to go ashore would lead to their being fired upon. Naturally the night passed quietly."

THE TREND OF THE YANGTZE

Another grave warning as to the trend of the Yangtze at Chinkiang (the N. C. Daily News remarks) is issued by Mr. F. J. Mayers, Commissioner of Customs there, in his annual report on trade. The matter has already received the attention of officials and commercial bodies in the country, but the danger can never be too strongly pointed out. Mr. Mayers says:

The mudbank known as the Cheng-jenchow Spit continues to grow in extent and solidity; and the attached chart showing its progressive development during the past 16 years and the naturally simultaneous erosion of the north bank of the river, indicates clearly that unless some measures are taken to stabilize the river, there is a serious probability of the Yangtze doing what the Yellow River did between 1854 and 1856 and finding a new mouth for itself far to the north-east of the present channel.

While representations have been made on the subject, these have resulted in practically nothing, for although certain suggestions are at present under consideration, they are not sufficiently comprehensive for tackling a subject of this magnitude. Unless, something on a really big scale is carried out, Mr. Mayers seems to regard as inevitable a change in the mouth of the Yangtze, and to pick the Yellow River took only two years to pick a new channel, we might awake some morning to see the Hangpu-ebbing out with the last of the Yangtze. It would probably be hardly as dramatic as that, but if anything of the sort did happen, it would hit us (at Shanghai) just as hard as any of the river ports.

OLD-TIME PARACHUTE.

EXTANT IN 1500 A.D.

The first authentic reference to parachutes as known to-day was to be found in a sketch-book of Leonardo da Vinci (A.D. 1500), who outlined a parachute almost identical in size and construction with those used for man-saving during the war.

This statement was made by Mr. T. Ordo Lees in a lecture to the Royal Aeronautical Society on the value of the parachute in life-saving.

He criticised the argument that we should wait and see how parachutes answered before adopting them in aircraft and said that if we wait and see much longer we shall see an aerial Titanic disaster.

Amongst famous aviators who might have been saved from death by parachutes were Lieut. "Warfield," V.O., Captain Bull, Pegoud and Cody.

BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK.

RECENT FEATURES IN THE SITUATION.

Dealing with the prospects of British trade, an official publication issued during April says:—

The past month has brought few, if any, very material changes in the course of trade and industry. Those conditions which have for so long caused depression—exchange difficulties, instability of prices, financial stringency, the apathy of buyers—have all continued to exercise much the same adverse influence, and, on the whole, there have been no pronounced indications of a revival of trade. Further, the continued heavy decline in the imports of raw material do not promise well for an early renewal of industrial activity, for such development, following a period of slackness, is generally foreshadowed by growing imports of raw material before increased output and sales make themselves very evident. It would, therefore, appear improbable that the ensuing month will, at best, experience anything more than a gradual development of those early indications of improvement of which mention was made last month.

Nevertheless, despite the failure, as noted above, of conditions to improve materially, there has undoubtedly been a continued, although slight, tendency towards increasing business, which has further strengthened the belief that, given immunity from seriously harassing developments, the worst phase has now been passed, and that improvement, although slow, will continue with gradual acceleration during the coming month. In this connexion it must, of course, be remembered that the present is even under normal conditions, usually a dull period of the year, and a certain amount of hope may be gleaned from the fact that the better feeling has not waited entirely upon the passing of this normally quiet period.

Improvement, where it exists, is generally slight and somewhat halting, but there are not lacking instances where a quite distinctly better position can be noted. Certain industries and trades are experiencing a better demand and, even if the resultant business is not in direct ratio, the tone has considerably improved.

There is, however, one main factor which, at the moment, tending very materially to unsettle must almost inevitably continue to hamper the course of improvement for some indefinite period depending upon the degree to, and celerity with, which it can be adjusted. This factor is the labour situation.

LIQUIDATING HIGH-PRICED STOCKS.

At the time the above was written the coal strike had not yet occurred. Attention was drawn in the report to the probability of lower wages being necessary in order to reduce the costs of production. The report, dealing with this subject, proceeds as below:—

A further direction in which manufacturers are endeavouring to lower production costs is undoubtedly reflected in the continued decline in imports of raw materials. With prices tending lower, manufacturers using the raw materials affected are generally content to liquidate stocks purchased at the higher level of prices, or to purchase fresh supplies in quantities only sufficient to meet actual and immediately anticipated requirements. The clearance of stocks bought at high prices and their replacement by lower-priced material will undoubtedly be reflected in reduced production costs.

It is, however, the hampering effects of the wages and labour question, inevitable attendant upon the process of deflation now in progress, which are chiefly noticeable in the majority of industries, and the consequent uncertainty is playing its part in retarding the recovery of trade, neither sellers nor buyers caring to enter into more business than is necessary until some stabilization of prices can be foreseen.

MYSTERY OF THE LOSS OF THE "HAMPSHIRE."

A letter, signed "Long Hope," which has recently appeared in The Times included the following paragraphs:—

In consulting my diary I note with The Times of Saturday, May 14th, before me that the question of the Hampshire's mystery is still involved in a good deal of mystery. I have often been tempted to write on the subject before, but have ever waited for someone with more authority than myself to do so. For some reason no one seems inclined to give the public the very simple story. Let me step into the breach, it may at least produce confirmation or otherwise.

The Hampshire originally intended proceeding eastward of the Orkneys, and left by the Hoxa entrance with that purpose. At the last moment a submarine was reported to be operating in the waters through which she would have to pass. She was therefore directed to go west about. The weather, which had been exceptionally fine for some weeks, now sprang up. When off Stromness the destroyer escort was making bad weather and was detached. The Hampshire proceeded alone. When off the north-west point of Pomona she struck a mine, probably laid as stated in The Times by submarine W 76. Most of the bodies and wreckage came ashore at Skail. I was in the vicinity of the minefield on June 22nd, and I remember hearing that a mine-sweeper had been destroyed there, on that day. I did not hear of any other vessel being mined in that neighbourhood. Though not actually responsible for the work in this part of the area, I was in a position to know most of what went on there, and I fancy my facts are pretty accurate.

THE U.S.A.'S RETURN TO EUROPE.

WHAT THE VOLTE-FACE SIGNIFIES.

[BY FRANK H. SIMMONDS.]

WASHINGTON, May 30th.

Recent days have seen what must at first glance strike the European as one more incomprehensible volte-face in the foreign policy of the United States. Yet it is essential at the outset to warn observers on your side of the water against too wide generalizations on the strength of what has so far taken place. In a limited sense the United States has returned to Europe and taken up the vacant place in the Supreme Council, but the powers so far bestowed upon the American representative by his own Government are still very limited.

The fact is that there has been a new struggle in a new Administration fought on some of the ground made historic by the battle of President Wilson. Three members of President Harding's Cabinet—Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Mellon, respectively Secretary of State, of Commerce and of the Treasury—have persuaded the President against that policy of complete isolation which was advocated by the majority in the Senate. The influence of these three men was plainly disclosed in the message of the President to Congress in April, in Mr. Hughes's exchange of notes with the Germans, and it is now fully revealed in the favourable response to the Allied invitation to sit in the Supreme Council.

So far, however, the view which prevails in the President's Cabinet is that American interest in Europe is limited to economic matters, that we cannot afford to be unrepresented in any discussion which carries with it consideration of the measures to be taken to reopen the European market. You can easily and naturally detect the decisive influence of Mr. Hoover upon Mr. Hughes in these decisions, and it is fair to say that American foreign policy at the moment is directed by the ideas of these two men in close cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury.

But at the same time and in the same quarters there remains a firm conviction that a real distinction can be drawn between economic and political questions. For example, it is the present view of the Cabinet that the Polish crisis, arising out of the Upper Silesian revolt, illustrated the sort of controversy of a European nature in which the United States is not concerned and will not interest itself. The most deadly attack upon Mr. Wilson was based upon his commitments in the political field, his treaty of alliance with France, his association of the United States with other nations inside the League in the defence of European frontiers.

Mr. Hughes has decided for participation in economic debates, and he has protected himself and the President for the time being against familiar attacks by clearly emphasizing the distinction between political and economic questions. At the same time he has persuaded the President, and Mr. Hoover assisting, that it would be unwise to pass the Knox Resolution, and the President, by exercising his influence with the House of Representatives, has temporarily, at least, blocked the resolution in the lower House. This is one more clear indication that the Administration purposes to seek peace under an amended Treaty of Versailles rather than through a separate treaty, but this may prove only a momentary resolve.

What is of real importance is that events are moving surely and ever rapidly toward a trial of strength between the Senate and the Executive, or rather between that group of Senators who successfully fought Mr. Wilson and the members of their own party who were associated with them in the former battle and are now President of the United States. To add to the confusion, the minority, the Democrats who supported Mr. Wilson, are now lining up with Mr. Harding against the "irreconcilables" of his own party.

That the struggle which is now, at the least, a possibility may be averted, or much more likely may be postponed, is an obvious conclusion of any one familiar with our political system. It is an expensive thing to quarrel with a new President, long in advance of the time when he has dispensed his patronage and to that extent exchanged his ammunition for any conflict. But it is important to note that there are the makings of a new battle over the old question of participation or isolation.

And in this situation it cannot be too strongly emphasized that comment on your side of the water, which describes this new foreign policy as the first step in a return to the League of Nations, is not only hopelessly inexact, but actually cripples the men who are now advocating participation in the European discussion of economic issues. In a very precise fashion Mr. Hughes has been compelled to give bond in advance that his purposes do not directly or indirectly envisage membership in the League.

Unless all signs fail, there will be an immediate and increasing opposition in the Senate and among the Republican "irreconcilables" to the Hughes-Hoover policy. This opposition will be strong or weak as the events in Europe turn out well or ill in the near future. If, with America participating, some measurable settlement of the situation is reached in the next few weeks, then domestic opposition may prove ineffective. But, if, on the contrary, things do not improve, if there is the suggestion of a further extension of American credit, not to say new American loans, if the funding of the existing loans does not take place soon, then there will be trouble.

It is essential to remember, in this connection, that, while the President has at the moment given his full confidence and approval to the policies which have actually been framed by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover, very great pressure is being exerted upon him and will continue to be exerted by those opponents of the Secretary of State who number many, if not all, of the President's old friends, personal as well as political.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S INCOME.

MOST OF IT IS EARMARKED.

Surprise (says a writer in the London Daily News) was recently expressed in some quarters at the announcement that the Prince of Wales is not to start racing stables, but the fact of the matter is that he cannot afford to do so at the present time. His income is a comparatively limited one—far smaller than most people imagine, and he has so many mouths upon his purse that at times he has to consider the matter of expenditure very carefully indeed.

Practically the whole of his income is derived from the Duchy of Cornwall, and last year the sum of £49,000 was paid into his banking account from this source. Out of this, however, he makes a substantial annual contribution for the maintenance of his sister and younger brothers, who receive no money whatever from the State, but are supported solely by the King and the Prince of Wales out of their respective incomes.

Owing to the way in which the King invested the income from the Duchy of Cornwall during the Prince's minority, he enjoys a comfortable income from this, but this is all earmarked long before it reaches him. It was for this reason that he decided some time ago to dispose of a considerable portion of his estates in South London, and it is possible that a great proportion of the money so raised is to go to endow his sister and his brothers.

In addition to the income the Prince of Wales receives from the source already mentioned, he receives the pay of his rank as Colonel of the Welsh Guards, and this may be said to be all that he possesses.

It may be pointed out, too, that he pays taxes in precisely the same manner as any private individual, while he is even rated for that portion of St. James' Palace that he occupies, though this is purely an "act of grace" upon his part, and he could claim exemption on the ground that this is a Royal palace where he so minded.

Making ends meet is a problem of wider extent just now than many people recognise.

THE PRESERVATION OF EYESIGHT.

USEFUL ADVICE.

Useful and interesting advice on the preservation of eyesight was given recently at the Institute of Hygiene, by Lieut.-Col. Robert Henry Elliot. No child was born short-sighted. All young people, whether myopic or otherwise, should read only good print in good light. What a boy or girl needed when suffering from short sight was a very healthy life, with nourishing food, tonics, fresh air, and the avoidance of study. Stupid children should be made to take a due amount of exercise. Parents should choose their children's novels for them with an eye to the paper and the printing. Even to-day the lighting of schoolrooms was often very defective, and that of the studies, where the preparation was done at night, was sometimes a disgrace. There was no reason why reading in bed, it was done sitting-up and looking down at the point, should be more harmful than reading at a desk. It was the position that did the mischief. If we went to the Royal Academy and looked at the pictures for two or three hours we came away with a headache. Many people experienced the same result after sitting in the stalls of a theatre or cinema house. The reason was that the eyes had been used in an unnatural position. It would be much better if the picture galleries could be arranged so that visitors could look down on the pictures from above. The best seats in a theatre were in the dress circle. Exposure to dust, glare, and wind caused the eyes to become red and inflamed; and this tendency was aggravated by moving quickly through the air. The obvious moral was that motorists should protect their eyes with suitable glasses. In addition to the danger of germs, motoring without glasses laid one open to the risk of getting insects and other foreign bodies in the eyes.

That there has been friction already is a matter of common knowledge, and this friction may lead to an open battle when the summer is over is the frank prediction of not a few of the best informed political observers. That the President may presently be persuaded to return to the views which he more or less openly expressed during his campaign and while he was a member of the Senate is a possibility no one can eliminate. In point of fact, all depends upon the course of events in the next few weeks and months.

So far Hughes and Hoover have succeeded in establishing a distinction between the intermingling in European political and economic affairs. President Harding has accepted the distinction and approved the economic intervention. This may mean a permanent return to Europe, although not to League of Nations ideas. But, so far, such a departure is only justified on the ground that it is the only method of protecting American interests, of abolishing the present depression in business, which is a grave political menace to the party newly come to power with promises of prosperity on its lips. If the unshot of the venture is now responding hardships rather than relief from hardships, a reaction is inevitable and it will be seized upon by that group in the Senate, which consistently and persistently favours isolation and defeated Mr. Wilson on that issue.

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DEATH IN "YOUTH GLANDS."

TWO-FOLD MYSTERY OF REJUVENATED MAN'S FATE.

And no man put new wine into old bottles, else the new wine doth burst the bottles. —St. Mark.
 The failure to observe this warning from the New Testament epitomises the inquest story of the death of Mr. Alfred Wilson, the seventy-two-year-old man who died with dramatic suddenness on the eve of giving a lecture at the Albert Hall on "How I was made twenty years younger by the method of Professor Steinach, of Vienna."

There is an unexplained two-fold mystery in the death of Mr. Wilson. A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned at the coroner's inquest at Stratford on May 13th, after Dr. A. Kennedy, of Plaistow, the dead man's medical attendant, had declared that death was due to too great blood pressure, otherwise angina pectoris; that the post-mortem had disclosed no signs of injury; and that all the organs of the body were quite normal. There was no scar on the body such as would be left by an operation. It is known that the operation Mr. Wilson underwent did not involve the grafting of monkey or thyroid glands.

The double-edged mystery therefore presents itself:—
 What was the operation to which Mr. Wilson submitted himself?
 What is the nature of the fatal contingency involved in rejuvenating operations?

PAIN IN THE SIDE.
 Dr. Kennedy stated at the inquest that Mr. Wilson came to him about a month ago, and complained of a pain in the left side, saying, "I wanted to show someone how strong I was, and hit myself on the chest."

Mrs. Kruger, in whose house at New Barn-road, Plaistow, Mr. Wilson lived, stated that he was away in Vienna at the beginning of the year for eleven weeks, and returned a changed man. "He told us he had an operation," she said, "but what it was called I cannot remember, it was such a long name." "He was very excited over the lecture he was to give in the Albert Hall, but came back to the house, after visiting the hall, saying that all the arrangements were perfect. He complained that night of a pain in his chest, and she took him a glass of hot water to his room. The next morning she went to call him, and found him dead in bed. "I touched his face," said Mrs. Kruger, "and it was quite cold."

£700 OPERATION.
 A cousin of the dead man, Mrs. Charlotte Bennett, of Walton-on-Thames, declared that the cost to Wilson of the Vienna trip and the operation was £700. "To me," she said, "he was quite altered when I saw him a week ago. He did not look the same man. I thought he looked much younger. I think he told me the operation was in his side." "Mr. Alfred Wilson went to live at Plaistow a year ago. He was a native of Horne, near Sittingbourne, and had spent most of his life in Australia, where in Sydney he made a small fortune as a shipbreaker. His money was always paid to him in London through an Australian bank. He was a widower, and had no children, but he had adopted two girls in Australia.

Before he went to Vienna he was of a quiet, retiring disposition and spent most of his time reading in his lodgings. After his return he was always out and about, full of schemes to spread the news of his perpetual youth. He often declared that he would live to be 150 years old.

Mr. Wilson's death is only one of several which have come to the knowledge of London doctors. For an old person to undergo gland grafting, or the thyroid treatment, is often to hasten death, not to prolong it. Death leaps suddenly on the would-be youths.

FALLACIES.
 "These reported rejuvenations are all fallacious," said one of the best-known medical men in the profession to a *Daily Express* representative. "True treatment by thyroid or similar preparations as practised on the Continent is purely a medical 'stunt.' No doctor of repute would adopt it in London. There is the gravest possible danger in administering too much thyroid to a patient. The patient outwardly appears much younger. He or she has the aspirations, activities, and appetites of youth. The mind is active and often fantastical in its ideas. The colour is heightened, the pulse quickened, and the blood pressure increased." "The condition of excessive thyroid is medically known as exophthalmic goitre. The arteries, weakened by age, cannot withstand the abnormal blood pressure, and suddenly death comes from angina pectoris.

"We have found no way yet by which the old can be made young. Those who go searching for perpetual youth are chasing a myth. They cannot escape the Great Reaper. They may only bring death nearer."

AMERICA'S MORALS.

A BISHOP'S INDICTMENT.

America, with its present-day sex standards, and particularly its divorce system, is fast approaching a moral laxness that caused Rome to fall, according to Bishop Burgess, of Long Island, in his annual address to seven hundred episcopal clergymen of his diocese. In a scathing arraignment of modern tendencies the Bishop strongly criticised American novels, dances, plays, and the dresses of young women, which lacked dignity and propriety, and he urged the Church to fight "trading in divorces" even as it rose up in St. Paul's time, preached against idolatry. If divorce in America be not checked, he declared, family life here will be debauched and destroyed as effectively as in the days of the Roman Empire.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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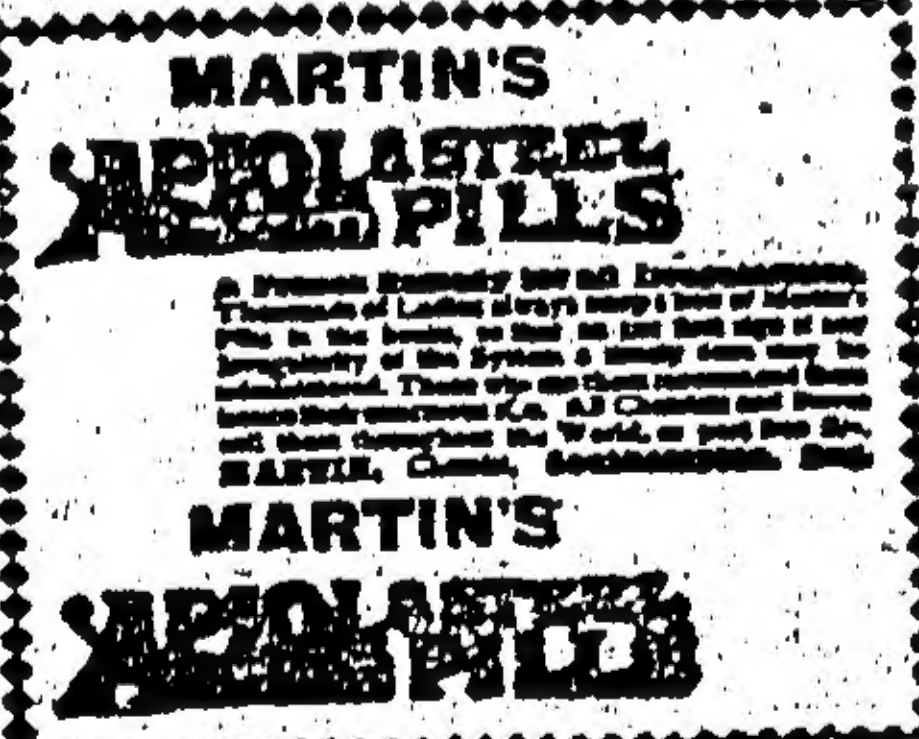
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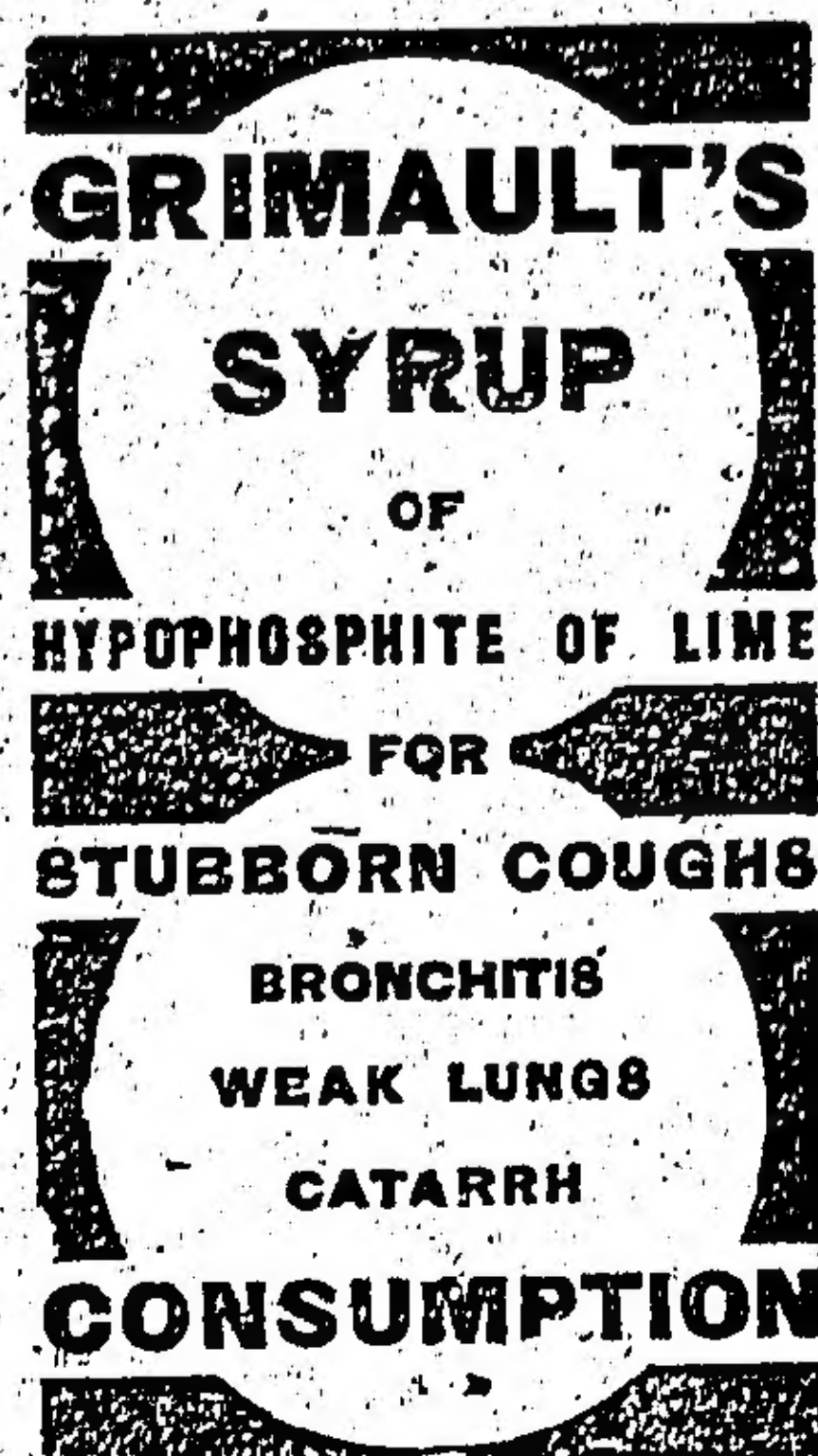
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The prelate said, no statistics were necessary to prove his contention that America was fast approaching the low standard of sexual morality of Roman society. "Divorce is all round us," he said, "and the newspapers tell a sickening story as it applies to society and other people alike. The divorce mills grind quickly, and they have become the most lucrative branch of the law." The time had come, he said, when a country must decide whether marriage is simply a sensuous, physical relationship, to be discontinued at will, or a sacrament based on the sacred writ that "those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder." He urged clergymen not to remarry any person who had been divorced without the express permission of their bishop.



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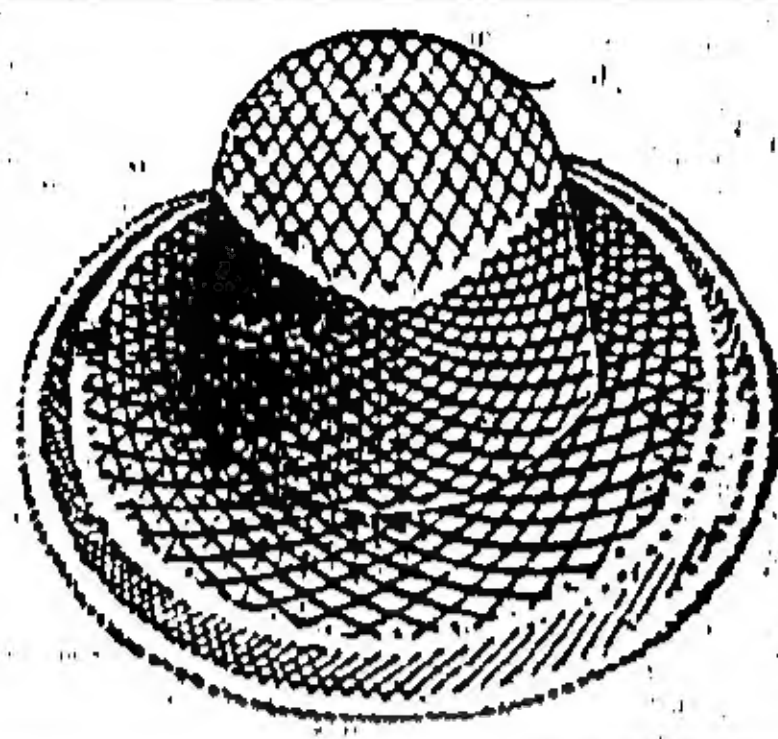
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MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

TAKETOYO MARU ... Thursday, 7th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPS.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TOTOMI MARU ... Sunday, 10th July.

YAKABA MARU ... Monday, 25th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MURORAN MARU ... Monday, 11th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.

TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 12th July.

YOKOHAMA MARU (Kobe direct) ... Wednesday, 13th July.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

PRINCE IN CORNWALL.

ANCIENT RENT PAYMENTS.

PEPPER, SPURS, AND A BOV.

The revival of a medieval custom, which had lapsed for centuries, of rendering service to the Duke of Cornwall at his castle of Launceston, evoked a far wider interest in the west country than merely among the tenants of the Duchy. Launceston was invaded on May 25th from a wide countryside, that county people might witness the proceedings of a feudal court, whereas the central figure was the Prince of Wales, who, as Duke of Cornwall, lord of the fee or honour of the castle of Launceston, stood at the old castle gate to receive presentations in ancient form from the tenants.

The proceedings were not long, but the quaint formula, the strange nature of the offerings, which were strictly in accordance with precedent, and the admirable setting were most picturesque. The Mayor of the ancient borough and captain of the Duchy, Councillor James Treleven, and the Corporation took part in the ceremony in their corporate capacity. When the Prince arrived the tenants and those who represented them were on a platform without the castle gates, and others were with them to pay due homage to the Duke of Cornwall. The court was opened soon after the Prince had been cordially welcomed by the Mayor. The bayliff was the Town Clerk (Mr. C. H. Peter), who had delivered deeply into the well-preserved records to find the precedents, and after he had ascertained that it was the Prince's pleasure that the proceedings should begin, he advanced to the edge of the platform and read the proclamation.

"Oyez! Oyez! all manner of person summoned to appear this day at the great gate of this castle; and all persons that do owe suit and service to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall, lord of the fee, or honour, of the castle of Launceston, according to the ancient custom thereof, draw near and give your attendance."

The tenants' representatives left the platform and stood in line before it, and the bayliff, addressing them, said:—

"You shall be faithful and loyal to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and lord of this honour for the manors, lands, and tenements you claim to hold or represent, and you shall pay well and truly pay to his Royal Highness those rents, customs, and services anciently accustomed to be paid and made for the same."

A GOAT-SKIN MANTLE.

To Councillor Treleven fell the duty of first offering the rent for the Mayor and Commonalty of the borough of Launceston, the borough being held in fee farm and the rent rendered, 100s and one pound of pepper. The presentation was made by the Mayor, kneeling on one knee, and as the Prince received it he placed in upon a table, and gave the Mayor a white, silver-tipped rod. The next offering was one bow de arburne by the Mayor of the City of Truro, and then Sir Hugh Moleworth St. Aubyn was called up by the bayliff as representative of the manors of Lamborne and Elkerly, in Bunsanborne, and Veryan, in the West Division of the Hundred of Powder—the very names smell of musty times—held under knight service by the rendering of a brace of greyhounds. The beautiful black and white hounds, held in a leather leash, had been carefully selected, and were worthy of their place in this old-world ceremony.

Sir Trehewke Herbert Kekewich rendered a pair of gilt spurs on behalf of the manor of Barton of Penrose, in the parish of St. Tudy, in the Hundred of Trigg, and Captain Stanhope Rodd gave one pound of cummin.

The presentation which followed was appreciated by the spectators, less for its character than for the personality of the gentleman who made it. Mr. Edmund Lyne is a sturdy veteran of 90 years, though his bearing would suggest a much younger age, and as he proceeded to lay before his Duke a salmon-spear, with a stout staff and a bundle of faggots, part of one carriage of wood which should "come daily when our lord the Prince should come to Launceston," he was warmly cheered by his many friends in the town. The gentleman in the goat-skin mantle duly appeared before the Prince to represent the manors of Swanecott and St. Mary Week, in the Hundred of Stratton, and then came the rendering of a rose, the most charming of all the gifts, by Mrs. Christine Marguerite Saunders on behalf of a ploughland in Gosport.

The Prince gave each of the tenants a white rod after saying:—

"I hereby confirm you, and those you represent, as tenants, and give you and them peaceful and quiet seisin and possession of the manors, lands, and tenements which you hold or represent, according to the custom of this fee of Launceston."

The Prince afterwards walked to the Castle green and spoke to ex-Servicemen, and then proceeded to what used to be the old butter market, where he laid the foundation-stone of Launceston war memorial. His Royal Highness spoke of the wonderful record of the town's people during the war, and sympathised with the relatives of the four hundred men whose service the memorial would commemorate.

SHOWERS OF FLOWERS.

His Royal Highness subsequently drove to Tavistock. All the way flowers were showered upon the Royal car, and the Prince directed that these should be taken to the hospital for the benefit of the patients. A large basketful was collected, and the blooms were distributed in the wards.

On the ground of Kelly College the Prince presented new Colours to the 1st Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers. The regiment is quartered at Crown Hill barracks, Plymouth, and the men were brought to Tavistock in charabancs. The battalion was under the command of Colonel Cuffe. When the Prince had been received with a Royal salute the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CUTICURA HEALS BURNING RASH

On Back, Itching Terrible. Could Not Rest At Night.

"My trouble started on my back and I was one mass of a hard, burning rash. It caused much suffering, and the itching was terrible so that I could not rest myself to pieces. I could not rest at night."

"At last I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I got them. I felt the benefit after a few days, and after using about six weeks' treatment I was healed."

(Signed) Mrs. Annie E. Northridge, 52, Merton Lane, Wincobank, Nr. Sheffield, England.

"These fragrant emollients are all you need for all toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal."

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free of charge. 2 bottles sent free of charge to "Lancet." Also for mail orders with price.

Cuticura Soap shaves without stung.

[32-16]

Lumbago

Do away with it, once and for all. Half a teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts every morning in a tumbler of hot water. That's all! But every morning remember. Enough for two months in a bottle.

Kruschen Salts

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Reich's Curtains. Best for Bed Room, Bath Room, Kitchen, etc. CURTAINS, LATER, COLORED, CASSEMENT NETS & FABRICS, CRETONNES, CARPETS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, HOUSEHOLD UNDERWEAR. "The Wave that Waves" 14 years' Dependable Value. Direct from the Looms. 5, FLEET & SOVE.

894 The Looms, NOTTINGHAM, England.

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THE MENACE OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a serious menace— for this is, most undoubtedly, do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the word "It is only indigestion!" Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include—biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, falling appetite and other familiar forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

battalion was formed up in Holl-square with the Colours on piked drums. The Colours were dedicated by Bishop Keating, principal chaplain, Roman Catholic, and the Prince made a short speech, in which he referred to the landing in Gallipoli with the famous 29th Division, and the battalion's subsequent distinguished service in France.

In the afternoon his Royal Highness visited the Devon Show, which is declared to be the finest ever held in the county, and afterwards motored by way of Okehampton to Exeter, where an enthusiastic crowd bade him good-bye at the station on the termination of a tour which has given abundant proof of the Prince's popularity and of the people's abiding attachment to the Royal House. The Mayor and Town Clerk were at the station with the city's distinguished visitor's book, which the Prince signed. Before the train left, his Royal Highness called before him the drivers of the cars in the Royal procession, thanked them for their services, and gave them presents.—Daily Telegraph.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION			
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KUNGSANG"	Tues.	8th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHIPSING"	Wed.	8th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Thurs.	7th July, D'light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri.	8th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HOPRANG"	Sun.	10th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI & TRINGTAU via SWATOW	"CHOYSANG"	Sun.	10th July, D'light.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"LEESANG"	Sun.	10th July, 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HUEHOW	"LOKSANG"	Tues.	12th July, 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tues.	12th July, Noon.
CHATE & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tues.	12th July, 3 p.m.

OF LATA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BURMESE LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TRIESTE LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Trieste, calling at Weihaiwei and Chetow.

RANGOON LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Rangoon, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

s.s. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 12th July, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS. CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.			
Vessel			Due Hongkong
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	—	—	6th July.
S.S. "GLENSEANE"	—	—	12th July.
HOMEWARDS.			
Vessel	Leaves Hongkong		Discharges
M.V. "GLENGLYLE"	5th July		GENOA, LONDON & HULL.
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	25th July		LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENNAVY"	25th July		GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

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The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

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(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP Y20,000,000

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MASATA ABE

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NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 3,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 8, Buzen, Kobe

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BELRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN CHINA & STRAITS

to

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.
LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
S.S. "CITY OF BRISBANE" ... 10th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
or to RAIS & Co. CANTON General Agents.

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Joint Service of the

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 9th July

* Calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG, AND CANTON. REISS & Co., CANTON.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	On	To	At
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 5th July	9 A.M.	
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHENG TUNG"	On 5th July	10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SZU CHUEN"	On 5th July	Noon	
NEWCHANG	"TUNNAN"	On 5th July	4 P.M.	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHANG HONG"	On 5th July	10 A.M.	
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"GOO CHOW"	On 7th July	Noon	
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & LONDON	"LYAN"	On 7th July	4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YING CHOW"	On 9th July	4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"KIE CHOW"	On 11th July	4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 12th July	Noon	
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 14th July	Noon	
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 18th July	4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SINKIANG"	On 19th July	Noon	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILONG"	—	Capt. W. Couper	TUESDAY, July 5th, at 12 Noon
"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, July 8th, at 1 P.M.
"HAIHING"	—	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, July 12th, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
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(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,000	9th July	Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay
"SYRIA"	7,000	27th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"ALANIELA"	7,000	19th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	2nd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	7,000	30th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"BOUDAN"	6,700	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,800	25th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORRILLA" ... 5,200 ... 14th July ... Calcutta via S'pore, P'ang & R'goon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Townsville, Brisbane,
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"GREGORY APCAR"	4,700	7th July	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe,
"KALYAN"	9,000	11th July	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.L.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

DELHI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE Regular monthly service.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE Monthly service, taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Japan. Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

ARABIA MARU ... Saturday, 9th July

ARIZONA MARU ... Wednesday, 20th July

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

HAVANA MARU ... Thursday, 14th July.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe direct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.B.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI ... Sunday, 10th July

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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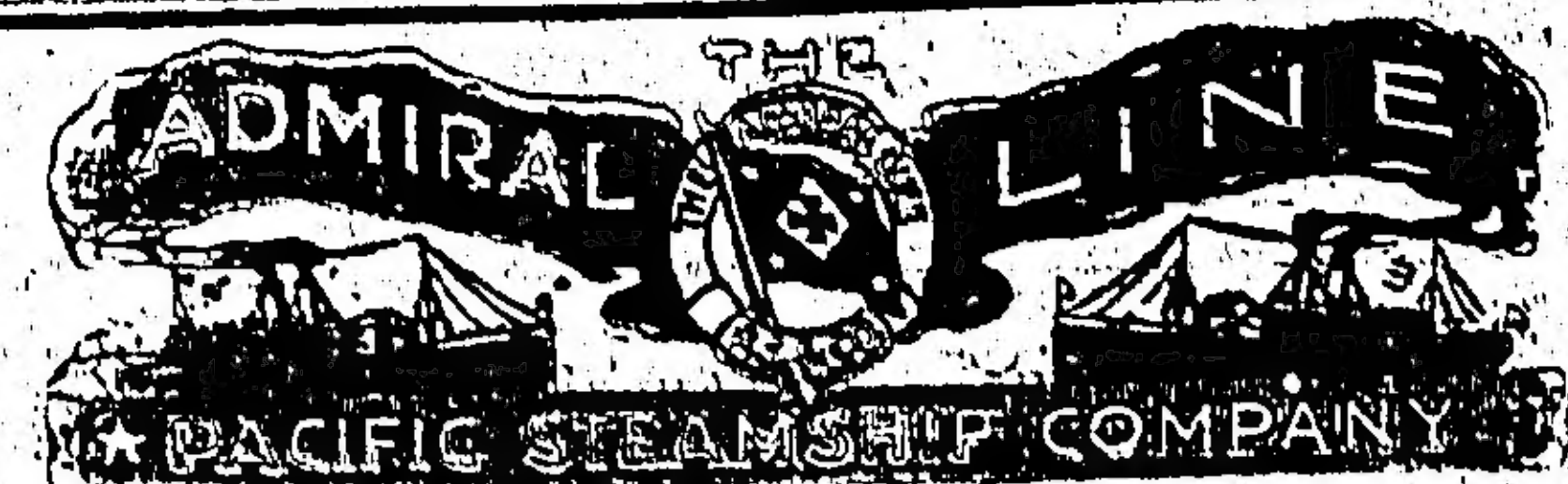
Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" ... 11th July ... 14th July

Sailing Service to Australia

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S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... Aug. 13th	Sept. 2nd.
S.S. "GRAND KEY" ... Aug. 15th	
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... Sept. 1st	Sept. 22nd.
S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... Oct. 2nd	Oct. 22nd.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama).

S.S. "COAXET" ...	July 22nd
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FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing July 5th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

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For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BELLEFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... July 15th.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones

AGENTS

5th Floor

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HOTEL MANSIONS.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI	"CAP ARCONA" ... 20,000	On or about 8th July.
	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th July.
ARZELLE	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	During 1st part of Aug.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO	"CORBILIERE" ... 10,000	During 1st part of Sept.
PORT SAID	"ANDRE LERO" ... 23,000	During 1st part of Oct.
	"ATLANTIQUE" ... 13,000	During 2nd part of Oct.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	During 2nd part of Nov.

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